the Municipal Council, only one was a Mahomedan and that member was nominated by the Government. He prayed that the strength of the Council be raised to 20 or 21 and the number thus raised be made up of Mahomedan members.

The Member next urged the necessity for repairing the tank at Changanachery constructed at great cost by Government in 1070 or so for the use of the Mahomedan community. Although there was a rumour that an estimate was called for by Government with a view to repair the tank, no further steps seemed to have been taken. The Municipal Council was not in a position to undertake the work owing to paucity of funds.

Since education among Mahomedan girls in Changanachery was very backward, the Member requested that either a grant be made to Arabic Patasalas and the teaching of Malayalam also introduced there or that special schools be opened for the benefit of Mahomedan girls.

The Member finally urged the necessity for a qualified lady medical officer at the local hospital, as Mahomedan women were not benefited by the present hospital staff, especially during periods of confinement.

Dewan's reply.—Your suggestion to increase the number of Municipal Councillors in the Changanachery Municipality from 18 to 21 and to nominate 3 more Mahomedans will be referred to the Council, and the matter will be decided on receipt of the opinion of the Council.

In regard to the bathing tank mentioned by you, it is a tank within the limits of the Municipality. The Council should take up the question and make definite proposals as to how the cost of the work could be met. If the Council is not in possession of sufficient funds, it should apply to the Government for a loan and then the question could be considered. In my next tour to Changanachery you may show me the tank in question.

In regard to the opening of a Government school for Mahomedan girls, your community has stated that it is not possible to give the site and building required for the school.

Member.—We agree to give the site, but we cannot put up the building. Changanachery is a place which contains a large Mahomedan population and I request Government to grant us the required facilities for the education of our girls.

Dewan.—I shall examine the matter in the light of your present representation.

As regards the appointment of a lady medical officer in the hospital, I shall consult the Darbar Physician and then decide.

152. Recruitment to the public service: certain suggestions.

Mr. P. J. John B. A. & B. L. (Member, Municipal Council, Quilon) represented that it was desirable to classify public service into 3 grades, viz; (1) higher, consisting of appointments carrying Rs. 150 and above, (2) middle, consisting of appointments carrying Rs. 50 and above up to Rs. 150, and (3) lower, consisting of appointments below Rs. 50. The higher grade should be filled up by men of real merit. As regards recruitment in general, it should be regulated by some examination or special test and such examination should be open only to the subjects of His Highness the Maha Raja. A representative board might be constituted to fill up vacancies in the middle grade, efficiency bar might be introduced in certain departments of the service to regulate promotions, and family status and character might also be considered when appointments were filled up. Pensioned officers might be requested to be members of this board.

The Member also prayed that the claims of the mofussil bar might be recognised in regard to appointments in the Judicial Department and that the Land Revenue Department might be thrown open to all classes.

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Dewan's reply.—I thank you for your suggestions in regard to recruitment to the public service. As I have already told some of the members, the question of a Selection Board is continuing to engage the attention of Government. Government are not unaware of the advantages of having such a Board. But there are difficulties in the actual working of it. They are under consideration.

In regard to appointment in the Judicial Department, the High Court in making their recommendations will also consider the claims of gentlemen practising in the mofussil courts.

153. Improvement of the Public Service.

Mr. Padmanabha Pillai Krishna Pillai (Member, Vaikam Taluk) represented that the practice of giving extensions of terms to officers in service after completing their 55th year should be stopped. When an officer was given a pay of more than Rs. 50, Government should satisfy themselves that he was a man of character and would not resort to bribery.

The Member then pointed out that bribery existed on a large scale in all the Departments of the State except the Education, Anchal and Military Departments and that it was on the increase. The existence of this evil in these days of advanced education was a regrettable feature and it should be instantaneously stamped out by all possible means. Heads of Departments should be asked to report cases of bribery on the part of their subordinates and such subordinates should be visited with exemplary punishment. A board composed of officials and non-officials should be instituted to help Heads of Departments in detecting cases of bribery. All public servants should be enjoined to keep accounts of their income and expenditure and these should be scrutinised by the superior officers.

Dewan's reply.—I am sorry to hear from you that, in your opinion, corruption is on the increase in the public service in Travancore. I am also sorry to hear from you that, in the old days, corruption used to be put down and that nowa-days it is not being put down to the same extent. I am not prepared to make any dogmatic statement. You may remember that another Member said that, in the matter of punishing a public servant, every opportunity should be given to him to prove his innocence. In the case of officials drawing above a certain pay, there is a Regulation which requires that a regular enquiry should be held before he is punished beyond a certain measure. It is a recognised principle of all civilised Governments that an opportunity should be given to the man who is considered to be guilty of corruption or of any serious fault to prove his innocence. It is possible that 9 out of 10 really guilty people escape, but it is better that a hundred guilty people should escape than that one innocent man should be punished. Probably because that principle is applied in practice, it is found more difficult nowa-days to punish corrupt officials than in the old days when justice was more summary. However, I am sorry to hear that corruption exists to a large extent, and if what you say is correct, I trust that more vigilance would be used by the Heads of Departments and corruption put down.

The other matters mentioned by you have already been referred to by Mr. Kumara Pillai. The general principle regarding extension of service is that it is never granted without due necessity. Your suggestions will be considered.

In regard to Selection Boards, I have already replied.

The other suggestions which you have made equally with the other members will receive the attention of Government.

154. Inequalities in the Public Service.

Mr. Narayanan Madhavan Kartavu (Member, Shertallai Taluk) observed that the scramble for public service lay at the root of all the existing trouble in the country. The census figures were somewhat misleading. The Christians in whose ranks there were as many sects and creeds as there were in other communities, included a large number of converts who were not benefited by official patronage, whereas under 'Nairs' sub-castes which, strictly speaking, formed part of that community were not included. Relying on the census figures and taking into consideration

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